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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

RICHMOND BANKS.

On another page we print a comparative president of the National Bank of Virginia, showing a most satisfactory condition of the banks of Richmond. The statements of September 9th show an increase in four months of over \$1,200,000 in deposits, and over \$1,000,000 in cash. There is no better evidence of the sub-stantial growth of Richmond than is found in the steady progress of our banking institutions.

banks and trust companies amounted to \$8,749,000; in 1897 they amounted to \$9,-782,000, an increase of \$1,033,000 in seven years. But on September 9th, 1903, the deposits amounted to \$23,070,000, an increase during the past six years of \$13,-288,000, or twelve times as great as in the previous seven years. In thirteen years the deposits have increased over 135 per

It is also gratifying to state that the increase in deposits during the past three-years has been steady. On September 5th, 1900, the deposits were \$15, 219,000; on September 30th, 1901, \$17,009,000; on September 16th, 1902, \$19,945,000; on September 9th, 1903, \$21,070,000, and, including two trust companies, were \$23,-It will be seen from this that there has

been a steady increase of about \$2,000,000 a year during the past three years. This is all the more gratifying when the showing is compared with the banks of New York, which have shown a falling off in deposits and an increase in loans and discounts. From May 10th, 1902, to Septemper 10th, 1903, the New York banks inpreased their loans and deposits \$21,000,000, and decreased their deposits about \$51,-000,000. During the same period Richmond increased its loans about \$1,700,000 and its deposits nearly \$3,000,000.

This shows our banks to be in a thoroughly healthy condition, and shows also that Richmond is rapidly becoming one of the most important financial centers in the South

LESSONS FROM NEWSPAPERS

discourse of last Sunday to analyze the contents of the daily newspapers, to point out the many stories of crime and disaster and to admonish his hearers that there was a lesson in every such incident recorded, if the people would only take the pains to learn it.

Quite so. Some preachers are dispose

to complain of the newspapers for printing in extense the news of the day, but such preachers are short-sighted. The power of the press is more in the news columns than in the editorial columns. Publicity is the real power of the press, and is one of the most potent of all agencies in promoting public morals, pure. uttics and good government. Bad mer fear exposure far more than they fear editorials or even sermons.

Talk about "sensationalism," is there a more sensational book in print than the Bible? We are too apt to think of the Bible as a book of sermons. It is, indeed, p book of sermons, but its sermons are not all discourses. They are contained in greater part in the sensational incidents recorded in the records of crime and disaster. There are no "scare heads," but the "stories" are none the less sensational. They are told in very plain words with every attention to detail, and nothing is kept back. Nor is any man spared. The most prominent politicians and civilians and warriors and churchmembers are passed in review. Good deeds are recorded, but none the less bad deeds. The Bible is a book of publicity, and there is no better evidence of its truthfulness than the manner in which the inspired reporters deal with the prominent characters of the day, the Lord's elect as well as those who were in rebellion. There are no comments, but the facts are given without fear or favor, and speak for

The reporters of this age are not inspired and they are not always so hon-est as were the Bible writers. Sometimes they suppress the news and sometimes they color it, but generally speaking the modern newspaper is a very fair mirror of the times. It tells what is going on in the world, and while many of the stories which it prints are harrowing, and, it may be, revolting, there is a lesson in every such story, as the Richmond preacher has well said, and happy will the readers if they learn them well and profit by them withal.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Beveral days ago, according to the Copast five years has been a teacher in as a marked man throughout the region. Carolina to that Hempton county, S. C., stopped in the has won admiration by his bravery in natorial hooms.

city on his way to Wofford College, and told a reporter incidentally that he was going to take the four years course at that institution. The incident would be of no significance except for the fact that the young man further stated that he had been induced to take this step by his late experience in the county summer school. The county summer school. The county summer school. It is a great thing for me. Teaching made me see my deficiencies, and the summer school gave me the opportunity to make them up somewhat and to get where I could enter college. It has been a grand thing for the country schools in our county. Teachers used to get permits somehow and begin teaching, and there was nothing to stop them or improve them. The summer school has been the making of a great many of them, and it has driven some out of the business. Of course, they could never have attended the State summer school. They had little, four months' schools at about \$25 a month, but they could attend the courty schools at their own county scat, and been induced to take this step by his late

month, but they could attend the comy schools at their own county seat, and
o the county schools have certainly done
he work for the country schools.

"I had the good fortune to get about
he best country school in the county,
tamp Field school, near Tillman. They
ald my expenses at the summer school
very year, and raised my salary every
carr. This year they offered me another
also if I would stay, but I thought I
ad better not put off going to college
ow that I am able to go."

This shows what a splendid work the normal schools throughout the South are doing. They have the effect of jerking he teachers out of ruts, of giving them new ideas and new ambitions. The man hopcless, and there is no possibility of improving his condition. But when he sees his deficiencies and is inspired with a laudable ambition to do better, improvement is sure to come.

complained that the methods taught in the summer normal at the University of Virginia were impracticable in the school room, but be that as it may there is no doubt that this school has done a grea deal for the instruction of teachers, and it has done more in bringing the teachers together and inspiring them with new ambitions.

FAVORS TO COUNCILMEN.

In the course of his testimony before Council committee of investigation on Wednesday night, Capt. Andrew Pizzin said that he had loaned money to Councilmen, but it was always done on a strictly business basis.

"I would not hesitate to loan an honest Councilman money," he added, "and while I have no franchise pending now, I like to keep on friendly terms with them. Whenever I had any work for my companies that a Councilman could do. I gave it to them, but I never had any understanding that I should get any vote or influence in return." Precisely. Lend money to Councilmen;

give them desirable contracts; regale them with good suppers and choice wines and cigars; give them pleasant journeys and keep on the good side of them, and then when you have favors to ask-why one good turn deserves another. But where does the city's interest come in? moral right to put himself under embarrassing obligations to representatives of corporations or to any who have favors to ask of the city. A Councilman's firs and only obligation in such circumstances is to the city, whose interests ho is sworn to protect. Many tax-payers know of Captain Pizzin would like to the names of the Councilmen to whom he has loaned money and shown other favors, and the exact nature of the transactions. There is to be another municipal election before long.

THE DEXTER MURDER.

Arrangements have been made to turn leash of bloodhounds on the sup posed trail of the man who is believed to have assassinated Millionaire Oriando P. Dexter, near his home in the Adiron-There is a reward of five thou dacks. sand dollars offered, which probably will be increased to ten thousand, for the apprehension and conviction of the mur derer. The father of deceased, a man of ninety, has engaged detectives to work up the case, but whether they are to make use of the bloodhounds, or that i the enterprise of some other person who in acting for the family, we do not know but from what we see in the papers we incline to the latter view.

Mr. Dexter was shot in the back as he drove in a light wagon along a country road. Two, shots were fired at him, and they came from a man who stood behind a pile of cord wood on the roadside. The footprints of the assassin were seen and same prints around the Dexter cottage, indicating that the same man had been prowling around there before the shooting. It is said something is known as to the person who had been loitering around the house, but that his name is withheld by the authorities until they have more evidence in hand with which to confront him.

Lawyer John P. Badger, who is managing the pursuit of the assassin on behalf of the relatives of Dexter, is said to have \$50,000 at his command for that purpose. Back of him is also the Adirondack association, composed mostly of millionaires, who have property in that region, and who are reported to be greatly "stirred by the hostility to them as re vealed in Orlando Dexter's assassination.

This association has sixty members, whose preserves in the Adirondack parks contain 780,933 acres of forest. Over 700,000 acres of this lie within the State park. William Rockefeller owns 52,000 acres, William C. Whitney 71,281 acres, and the Adirondack League Club (which has 285 members) maintains the Hamilton Park preserve of 75,00 acres, Alfred G. Vanderbilt. J. Pierpont Morgan, W. Seward Webb and John and Timothy Woodruft are among the individual owners of large "Against the majority of these men," we are told, "the Adirondack guides have a deadly hatred since the establishment of their game preserves has curtailed their hunting and fishing privileges, and their chance to make a hving by piloting visitors through the

forests has been cut off." The Albany Argus states that William lumbia State, a young man who for the G. Rockefeller, "who has been regarded

on hearing of Mr. Dexter's murder. He has an estate of \$2,000 acres, which he has rigorously closed against hunters, fishermon, game poschers and visitors. According to the same paper three men are under suspicion of having killed Or-

lando Dexter. One of these fired on Mr. Dexter one on Dexter Lake, shook his fist at the millionaire when the bullet went wide, and told him that the next time he would get him. Another man recently expressed great resentment because Mr. Dexter had forbidden him to float wood-pulp down a stream which runs through a 5,000-acre tract which he lately bought in St. Lawrence county. This man has not been at his home since the shooting. A third man is one of the crack shots of the North Woods, and is known as a desperate character, who has several times ex-

for barring him from his estate. That is a dreadful state of affairs to exist in the Adirondacks, or anywhere else, but it is possible the newspapers are "too previous" in premising that the murder was done because of privileges withheld by Dexter. There may have been some other reason-though none could possibly justify assassination.

Seth Low, Edward M. Grout and Charles V. Fornes on Monday night were selected by the Citizens' Union convention of New York, as its candidates for re-election to the offices of Mayor, Comptroller and president of the Board of Alderman, respectively.

The Republicans have endorsed this

On the Democratic side. Hugh Mc-Laughlin, the Brooklyn leader, has come out in the open against the nomination of George B. McClellan for Mayor of New York, Tammany leader Murphy is supposed to be strongly in favor of McClellan. Devery has announced himself an independent candidate for Mayor.

A staff correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from New York, after referring to the dinner that Archbishop Farley gave Cardinal Gibbons, says that the present agreement between the two eminent prelates means much for the this country, especially for the Catholic University at Washington, which never had the support of Archbishop Corrigan. Recently Archishop Farley declared at a banquet at which the rector of the university, Mgr. Denis J. O'Connell, was a guest, that "he intended to do all in his power to make the university a success, financially as well as intellectual." This declaration of the head of the powerful diocose of New York was particularly pleasing to the friends of the university.

committed no greater crime than the rebel who took up arms against his government. So said Kansas' G. A. R. commander A. W. Smith, and the occasion therefor was the recent appointment by Governor Balley of an ex-Confederate as a judge. over a Union veteran competitor, who had been once convicted of pension

Somebody ought to send Smith a copy of Charles Francis Adams' speech on R. E. Lee as a traitor.

In Brooklyn complaint is made that recently in the midst of a great storm of wind and rain the principal of several of the public schools there allowed their schools to be dismissed and the children to go home, greatly to the injury of their health and comfort.

If the facts are as stated, parents and guardians have the right to murmur. Our observations is that Richmond principals are usually more careful than that, but it is not always easy to contro children after "school is out."

The Montgomery Advertiser has undertaken to advise the managers of street 'trolley girls' from flirting with motormen. It is strange that a newspaper, which understands so many subjects so well, should switch off on a subject abouwhich it knows nothing.

tennial celebration will be a display representing the burning of the city in 1871. On Saturday night, one hundred tons of inflammable material will blaze from th roofs of several scores of the tallest buildings in the down town districts. Just what position in the grand parade will be given the representative of Mrs. measured by the sheriff, who found the O'Leary's cow is not stated, but we have no doubt she will have a place of honor

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Senator Gorman is a fair and reasonable man. He will take the nomination and let New York have the convention, or some other State can have the convention and he will take the nomination.

Chicago Chronicle: An occasional mutfled snort from out Kansas way indicates that Brigadler Funston cannot hold in much longer.

_____ They are now proposing to launch the battleship Virginia at Newport News in December, and there will be a hot time

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is heaving his jaw at Candidate McClellan in a way that is furnishing fun to all New York

in the old town, if it is dead of winter,

The last of the summer wanderers are erushing up their return tickets for the rallway conductor's inspection. We may have one of those coast storms

yet, but we are not looking for it during Horse Show week. Old viva voce is getting a few hard knocks as we go along, and perhaps ere long it will wish it had remained buried.

Chesterfield was primarying yesterday. Now we shall know all about the system. and no mistake.

trial of the Hon. James Tillman with serenity and is not getting excited. A hot wave is needed over in North Carolina to thaw out a few more guber-

South Carolina is taking the coming

Grand of Thought In Dixio Land

‡...... Louisville Herald: A tariff war against the United States, such as that suggested by President Laurier, will more than any-thing else hasten the absorption of the Dominion of Canada by the United States.

Knoxville Sentinel: America cannot fail to watch with eager interest the outcome of the tariff controversy that has been precipitated in England by the resignations of Chamberlains, et als.

Atlanta Journal: Rocsevelt need not keep on explaining about that Lipton din-nor invitation. Teddy's ideas about dinner guests are so apt to be on color that there are a lot of folks who will be rather glad Sir Thomas could not go.

Birmingham Age-Herald: No royaltles will be demanded from the government because of the adoption of "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

Nashville News: The shirt waist is the only feminine fashion that has ever excited man's enthusiasm and admiration. It would be strange, indeed, if women should let it go at the behest of a commercial organization composed of their own sex. Should they do so, the old question whether women dress for men or for each other will be definitely settled.

Florida Times-Union: The proposition o take 70,000 fourth-class postmasters out

A Few Foreign Facts.

M. Henneberg, a greaf silk manufac-turer, who recently retired from busi-ness, has built for himself on Lake Con-stance a habitation exactly after the model of the prehistoric lake dwelling shown in the Zurich Museum.

The great "man dressmakers" of Paris calculate that their shipments abroad amount annually to about 65 per cent, of their total business.

A Berlin woman's club of which Frau Cauor is the leader, has a membership of 15,000, all working women. The organi-zation publishes a paper and finds situa-tions for the unemployed. According to the official returns

were 275 sugar mills in operation in European Russis last year. The be-erop of the country amounted to hearly about 00,000 tons, while the area under cul-tivation was 1,310,000 acres.

Owing to the protest by church organizations in Germany against the use of the word "baptism," in naming ships, the Naval Department has ordered that it shall no longer be used. The Berlin Society for the Protection of Animals addressed the question. "How did you like it?" to the guests who participated in the horselesh banquet which it gave recently in Berlin. Over

me in and all make a

when the news of the conspiracy against Peter I., of Servia, reached Topola, his grandfather's birthplace, the cirizens of the town telegraphed to the amount officers at Nish informing them that if harm befelt the King all the conspirators would be slaughtered.

Personal and General.

Alson S. Sherman, Chicago's oldest liv-ing ex-Mayor, whose long life has attract-ed much attention is quite ill.

Miss Lillie Taylor, a school teacher liv. ng at Cairo, Ill., started last week on a 0,000-mile trip to New Zealand to become he wife of J. Hillis Boos, formerly of her

John P. Brotherton who was assistant engineer on the gunboat Concord in the battle of Manila Bay died Saturday as a result of impaired health due to that event.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cherry Haire Waltz, the authoress, has just died at her home near Louisville. She wrote many stories and poems, one of the best of the latter being "The Angel of the Resurrection." John Crump, a mulatto, who served

distinction under Farragut, and was severely wounded during the battle in Mo-bile Bay, has been obliged, at the age of 102 years, to seek a home in the Denver

Athur E. Payne, the well known yacht designer, of Southampton, England, has just died at the age of forty-five. In his comparatively short life he was responsible for the building of 175 yachts, including Gloria, winner of the Coupe de France; Leander, winner of the King's cup at Cowes, and Viola, Corsair and Gauntlet.

A Card From Rev. James Cannon, Jr.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir.—My attention has been called to an editorial in The Times-Dispatch of Sep-tember 1st, entitled "A Preacher's Mis-take." Upon reading the article I gather that I am the preacher referred to. I do

tember 1st, entitled "A Proacher's Mistake." Upon reading the article I gather
that I am the preacher referred to. I do
not claim to be infallible, and doubtless
often make mistakes, but I think a careful reading of the following will convince both you and your readers that.
I have not made the mistake which, is
charged to me in your editorial.
I am the Virginia Conforence secretary
of education, and in that capacity I visitde the nine district conforences of the
Methodist Church the past summer. I
discussed before these conferences, what
I consider to be the greatest educational question of the day, namely, "The
Proper Relation of the Church to Education-Primary, Secondary and Collegate." The address in full required about
an hour. The report of it in the Danville Methodist is necessarily a condensation, and does not give my exact language. The paragraph quoted in The
Times-Dispatch from the Methodist is not
my language, but is the language of
the reporter, condensing what I said, I
will give the paragraph of my address
on that subject. I was discussing the fact
that there was an impression amons
many persons that the day of the strict
y denominational seminary or college
had passed, and it was only a question
of time when the State would control
all educational work. I said there are
certain influences which combine to produce this impression, and these influences
must be recognized and met in a proper
way. The first influence I mentioned
was "The Politician," who made the
school system a part of a political machine, and of the side; the make that mawas "The Politician," who made the school system a part of a political machine, and who desired to make that machine as strong as possible. I showed the effect of politics upon our school system and stated that it was the duty of the church to demand that our educational system be entirely divorced from politics, sic.

I then said: (2) "The influence of the secular press is favorable to the State

I then said: (2) "The influence of the secular press is favorable to the State institution as compared with the strictly denominational school. This fact I have noticed for some time, but I did not care to refer to it without having the facts in hand. I selected The Times-Dispatch as the most thoroughly representative paper in the State, as least likely to be governed by local conditions, and I clipped with care the reports in that paper of the exercises at various institutions, with the following results: (I showed clippings as I spoke of them.) The Times-Dispatch printed twenty-three inches, headlines and all, in all about one section, concerning the exercises of Times Dispatch

the Randolph-Macon commencement, running through a period of four days. Dr. James M. Buckley, the most distinguished Methodist editor of the world, delivered the address, It was given the space of only seven lines. The graduating class numbered twenty-two A. B. and A. M. graduates, but The Times-Dispatch report did not give even the names of the members of the class. The class had a whole evening devoted to its exercises, but no report whatever of these exercises appeared. There was a number of medals awarded, but there is no mention of that fact in this report, nor is the name of a single medalist given Randolph-Macon has a larke bedy of alumni, and for years has had an annual alumni address. The address this year was delivered by Dr. James W. Morris. Randolph-Macon has a large body of altimal, and for years has had an ainual altimal, address. The address this year was delivered by Dr. James W. Morris, a distinguished Episcopal missionary from Brazil. It was a strong, sensible talk. There is no one line in reference to this occasion in The Times-Dispatch report. Immediately following the alumni oration the graduating exercises took place, when distinctions, diplomas and media were conferred by the faculty. There is no report whatever of these exercises, Randolp-Macon has two stron literary societies which hold their annual celebration during commencement. Beside the orations by the students, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, delivered a most excellent address. There is no report whatever of these exercises. Ashland is only sixteen miles from Richmond and has nomerous daily trains, there was no difficulty in obtaining a full report befitting the interest of the 180,000 Methodists in the State of Virginia.

(When these facts were stated at the

income Methodists in the State of Virginia.

(When these facts were stated at the first district conference at Salisbury, Md., Dr. Ray, the reporter for The Timess, Dispatch, said that it was the fault of the propertor. and not the fault of the paper. I repiled that the paper sent special reporters to some other commencements, and President Blackwell, who was sitting near by, said, before the whole conference, that a column of matter was sent down by the college authorities to supplement the report, and the paper refused to publish it.)

Turning to the report of William and Mary, a bybrid institution, partly under the control of the State and partly under the control of the State and partly under the control of a private corporation, the ruler measures fifty inches, more than doubt the amount siven to Randolph-Macon. The exercises of both literary socioties are given with names of all speakers, the alumni celebration, with names of speakers, the graduating exercises, with names not only of A. B. graduates, but even the graduates in schools, and the morning german and the final ball aer not left out.

Turning to Washington and Lee University, which has been trying to occupy a position on the fence, being absolutely denominational so far as its Board of Trustees is concerned, but intensely liberal in all its public statements, repudating denominationalism as far as it possibly can without sufrendering denominational control, we find the same trend, twenty-one inches being given to an ecount of the final ball, or nearly as much as was given to the four days of Randolph-Macon.

When we come to the V. M. I., there is column after column by a special correspondent, thirty-three inches being given to one ball alone, two or three other balls being given space, making nearly twice as much space given to the balls at the V. M. I., as was given to the balls at the V. M. I., as was given to the balls at the V. M. I., as was given to the balls at the V. M. I., as was given to the balls at the V. M. I., as was given to the b

occasions and full lists of all distinctions and diplomas.

I have nothing to do with the management of The Times-Dispatch or of the other seculiar papers of the State, but I am not blind to the influence exerted by such things upon our college. Parents and children read the papers and the influence of such roports as these is very detrimental to Randolph-Macon. Our boys naturally think from such reports that that it has no alumni occasion, no medals, no graduating class of any size, no lit-Randolph-Macon is a second-class affair carry society celebrations worthy of notice, and no speakers sufficiently distinguished to be given any space—all of which is a faise impression.

erary society celebrations worthy of notice, and no speakers sufficiently distinguished to be given any space—all of which is a false impression.

How is this influence to be met? We must inform our people of the facts in reference to our colloge, and from our pulpits and by our firesides tell the things which the secular press does not publish. Secondly, we must enter our protest against such treatment. We must tell The Times-Dispatch and all other papers in Virginia that the Meihodists of the State demand that the news concerning their college be given adequate space, certainly more than is given the hops and germans of other schools! I submit the above as a statement of my remarks on the subject reforred to in the editorial of The Times-Dispatch entitled, "A Preacher's Mistake." I do not think that the readers of The Times-Dispatch, aye, even the editor, himself, can find any mistake in my position. I did not say that the secular press was opposed to denominational education, I did not say anything about the editorial policy of the paper, I said "the influence of the secular press is favorable to the State Institution as compared with the

of the secular press is favorable to State institution as compared with strictly denominational school," and mediately went on to show why State Institution as compared with the strictly denominational school," and immediately wont on to show why my statement was true, not through editorials, but through the management of the news columns. The opinion held by the editor of The Times-Dispatch may be entirely unfavorably to denominational inentirely unfavorably to denominational in stitutions, but the news columns cer-tainly did far more for the State schools than for Randolph-Macon the past commencement season.

The above was part of my address at The above was part of my address at nearly everyone of our district conferences. I heard no preacher or layman who did not think that my facts proved my statement. If the editor of The Times-Dispatch still thinks that this preacher is mistaken, I should be glad to hear his reasons for so thinking. But I cannot believe that he can so hold after reading what I have said in full.

LAMES CANNON, Jr. e said in full. JAMES CANNON, Jr.

We have no disposition to discuss the

subject with Mr. Cannon, and will simply

Blackstone, Va.

reiterate what we said originally in re ply to him that this paper is not opposed to denominational schools, no matter what inference may be drawn from our news reports. Usually we have been liberal in our reports of the commencement exercises of all prominent schools, and we have certainly not been disposed to discriminate against Randolph-Macon. The gentleman, who was in charge of the Virginia department of The Times-Dispatch during the commencement exercises at Randolph-Macon is no longer with the paper, and we are unable to say why the report sent by President Blackwell, as mentioned by Mr. Can non, did not appear. We can say positively, however, that'it was from no disposition on the part of the management of the paper to deal in an ungenerous spirit with that noble institution. As already stated, a staff correspondent was sent to the Virginia Military Institute during the final exercises at that institution last summer because it was an occasion of unusual interest, the monument to the New Market heroes having been unveiled. We have also experied that much space was given to the University of Virginia because of the interest in the presidential contest.-Editor

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 27, 1903.

STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

THIRD QUARTERLY REVIEW. GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord is my light and my salva"

By Roy, J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education

By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education

OPENING WORDS.—Three mon—Samuel, the Saul and David—have been-the cheft persons in the lessons of the quarter, they were prominent in the history of the Hebrew people. Alter Moses, none excurred a more complexed in place of the Hebrew poople. Alter Moses, none excurred a larger influence avery particularly square and hard midston which the one downth the transition in the form of the government from a pute theoremy, to a monarchy. Samuel, the last of the prophets, was God's representative in effect of the prophets of

the will of cold aims to seek with for the glory of God. Indeed, it wis a militar of supreme folly for him to do otherwise.

THIRD LIBSON.—Yuly 19. Sam. will-13-5. It is the part and prect of wisdom, when one retires from office, to do so in a way to assist him who come after. Every true patriot desires in a following the cold of the cold o

Standing out alone in full view of all ne displayed remarkable solf-pessession and courage and won unbounded admiration. His name and deed wore quickly carried into all parts of the land.

SEVENTH LESSON.—August 18th; Saul tries to kill David. 1 Sam. xvill:5-16.—Enmity begotten of jealousy is detestable, but it is not always injurious to him toward whom it is exercised—it may be beneficial. Under its stimulus a man is more diroumspect, anxious te avoid these occasions that may provoke an outburst of ill-will, and so to escape injury. It was so with David. He was constantly on guard lest Saul might entrap him.

occasions that may provoke an outburst of ill-will, and so to escape injury. It was so with David. He was constantly on guard lest Saul might entrap him. Morsover, he studied himself that he might better know what would awaken such feelings toward him. And, more than all, he studied his adversary that he might become acquanted with these horrid qualities. All this made David strong. EIGHTH LESSON.—August 23; David and Jonathan. 1 Sam. xx:12-23.—There is nothing more beautiful in all history than the attachment of Saul's NinTil DESSON.—August 30. David Spares Saul. 1 Sam., xvi: 5-20, 21-25, We have a notable dilustration of the power of human kindness. Every consideration would have prompted an ord/ary man to take the life of Saul unfor the circumstances that were presented to David. He had been anointed king, and had a right to expect that some time he would occupy the position. Saul had been rejected by the Almighity for his disobedience, becoming thereby obnoxious to the Divine favor, an obstacle to national prosperity. The rejected king was seeking to destroy the prospective king. Why should not the latter defend himself? But he magnanimously refused.

"EINTH LESSON.—Sept. 6th. Death of Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam., xxxi: 1-18. The end came in God's own time and way, through the fortunes of war. A powerful army of Israel's facest enemies, after a series of victories, completely overpowered and destroyed the forces of Saul, involving the death of his sens and resulting in his ewn solf-destruction. All this was in a sense to the credit of the king, who had laid down his life to defend his kingdom. In his influence upon the carser of David. I left the land defendences, overrun by the Philistines, so that the people would naturally turn to one who might deliver them.

ELEVENTH LESSON.—September 13th. David Becomes King. 2 Sam., li: 1-10.

naturally turn to one who might deliver them.

ELEVENTH LESSON.—September 13th.
David Bocomes King. 2 Sam., II: 1-10.
Long and patiently the son of Jesse waited for the kingly office to which, by Divine direction, he had been anointed. What he might have gained by blood came at last by order of a good Providence. And then he trusted not his own wisdom, but by preyer sought to know the will of God. It was very fitting that his reign should begin in Hebron by the suffrages of Judah, to which tribe he belonged. Among the first of his official acts he sent messengers thanking the men of Jabesh-Gilead for their kindness jin the burial of Saul. By this he dis-

The Wilmington Messenger says:
It is said by intimate friends of President Roosevelt that he has always gone armed, even since his inauguration as President. He has porfect confidence in the secret service men who guard him, but he has more in his own ability to shoot quick and straight.

This remarkable story comes from the

ver:

It is rare that a minister of the Gospel, and especially a mountain man, is so enterprising in matters matrimonial as the Reve do have been. He is credited with ported on have been. He is credited with the living wives, with only two States heard from. This comes very near, if it does not quite succeed in, beating all does not quite succeed in, beating all

Here is a bristling paragraph to the Raleigh Post:

We respectfully ask of the esteemed New York Evening Post and the Press and other Metropolitan journals who grieve over acts of lawlessness and definite of law in the South. If they have not a condition of at least questionable behavior up in the Adirondacks of their own State?

The Durham Sun says:

Yoe want to remind our Republican friends that they will find a vast difference in Roosevelt and McKinley when voting time comes. Thousands of Democrats and independent voters voted for McKinley, whereas they will not touch Roosevelt with a forty-foot pole. Mark this prediction.

The Howitzer Tree.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I know you will grant my request for space to correct an unmtentional error in my sketch of the "stricken tree" in the Square, under which the Howitzers were mustered in. I left out the name of one of the noblest, the bravest, the purest of our herces, the "fighting captain," of the first company, Captain Edward S. McCarthy. I was forced to make up my roster from those of the separate companies, when first in the field, and, he being then listed among the commissioned officers, I failed to go back to it and place it where it belonged alphabetically and, if anyone desires to know more about our dear boy, let him read the gfowing, eloquent and so appropriate tribute paid him by Major Robert Stiles in his "Four Years Under Marse Robert," and one so well deserved, for I too knew him and loved him and was loved and trusted by him.

J. V. L. M'CREERY.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 24, 1903.

Healthful Sign.

One of the most healthful political signs in this State is the nomination of such mon as Judge Phiegar for the State Senate, and the practical unanimity with which it was done. Judge Phiegar is one of the ablest and purest men in the State. Would that the State could secure more such in her councils.—Page Courier. State. Would that the State could secure more such in her councils.—Page Courier,

Richmonders in New York

(Special to The Times-Disputch.) NEW YORK, September 24.—Waldorf, Miss Myers: Bartholdi, J. L. Case and wife; Navarre, T. W. Wood and wife; St. Denis, E. B. Warwick, Mrs. E. Warwick; Glisey, J. B. O'Reilly; Imperial, O. L. Hahn.



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